

S E L E C T I O N S
FROM THE
V E R N A C U L A R N E W S P A P E R S
PUBLISHED IN THE
PUNJAB, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,
AND THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES,

From the 8th to the 16th of April, 1868.

THE *Gwalior Gazette*, of the 8th of March, notices the orders of the Maharajah in Durbar, in reference to those who transgress the laws, and the establishment of a new Criminal Court, subordinate to the Criminal Court of the Durbar, &c., &c.

The *Ukbar Unjumun*, of the 14th of March, referring to the disturbance at a village near Bareilly, in which a soldier is said to have been maltreated by some villagers, says that the fact of a soldier having only asked for a drink of water would not have resulted in such a disturbance. The writer proceeds:—
“Hindoostanees are a set of people wanting in courage and ambition, and dependent upon English gentlemen, of whom they are as much afraid as sheep are of wolves. But at the same time, if an ant is trodden upon it will bite; and God knows what great oppression fell upon these, that they should have fallen into such a scrape.” The writer goes on to say:—
“because a woman is the cause of the row, and as soldiers are generally drunk, perhaps this one behaved in some other way than that described, which brought disgrace on the cultivators, and in consequence of it he lost his life; which was the cause of leading others into the *melee*.”

The *Kaleid Ummed*, of the 14th of March, does not require particular notice.

The *Sholatoor*, of the 17th of March, after extracts from other newspapers, notices the disturbance in the Baroda terri-

tory, in which the Bheels are concerned, resulting in the death of their leader, &c., &c. The writer says that the disturbance arose from some one who had entered upon a contract to collect mule drivers for the Abyssinian expedition, having proclaimed it abroad that those who refused to go of their own free-will, would be forced by Government to do so. This is said to have exasperated the Bheel tribe so much that they at once planted the flag of rebellion ; and hence the fight, and their defeat. The writer, however, does not think that this proclamation of the contractors was the sole cause of the disturbance.

The *Koh-i-Noor* is quoted concerning some disturbance at Muscat, and the alarm among the merchants in consequence.

The discovery of lead, copper, and coal, in the Maharajah of Rewan's territories, is noticed.

The next article is upon "Female Education," founded on the Report of the Director of Public Instruction, for the Bengal, Bombay, and Madras Presidencies. The Editor says :— "that it is well known how Hindoostanee females, for want of education, and the confinement to which they are subjected, show no tendency to tractability and diligence ; and that with reference to this point, the Governor-General in Council has resolved that the expense, be it what it may, of educating females must be incurred, and the measure carried out by the establishment of schools for native females in every city," &c., &c. This article appears to be in reply to the *Delhi Gazette*, inasmuch as the writer proceeds to say :—"The *Delhi Gazette* says that confinement to their homes causes this; and it is true: but this thing brings distress and wretchedness. We know that our Government does not wish to remove the *purdah* of the Hindoostanee women, that it should lean to the idea of confinement in connection with them ; but the *Delhi Gazette* writer has made known his own thoughts on the subject. Women are not imprisoned in their homes ; for all respectable women look upon that description of confinement as their freedom, and if they were told to break their *purdah*, (go into public) they would rather give up their lives than do so ; those who call it confinement use an erroneous term, entirely. This imprisonment is to respectable females only the imprisonment

consequent upon marriage, at which the *bazar* women laugh, and designate respectable women the prisoners of one man. Let our Government soothe and reconcile the people of Hindoostan; and let the Editor of the *Delhi Gazette* always bear the above in mind, and not wound the feelings of Hindoostanees with articles of this nature."

The *Rampore Ukbar*, of the 6th of March, publishes the following:—"In the Oudh country, according to the new settlement which has taken place, double and treble revenue has been exacted from each lumberdar." The writer goes on to say:—"In the Commissioner's office will be seen many who are wandering about with their grievances. Syud Wuzeer Hyder Sahib, who used formerly to give Rs. 10,000, will have to give Rs. 30,000; Syud Mahomed Ushruf has to pay double; and in like manner in other districts, there are such hardships forced upon the poor *zemindars* (landowners) that they will never be able to pay up; and when any one presents a petition, the Settlement Officer scolds him. Commands of the authorities are like sudden death. To take the complaint up to Parliament is out of their power; and each zemindar is plunged into trouble and expense. When we see such arrangements of the English Government, we cannot help laughing at the folly of the Rampore zemindars for complaining to the English Government concerning the increased tax; and that their Chief, of great ambition, full of mercy, and protector of the poor, should not have been requested to lessen the tax. The English Government are tied down by rules and regulations, and cannot interfere in Independent States. The *Rohilcund Ukbar* affirms that the complainants in this rebellious complaint are three persons; and we agree with him. The *Huzzoor's* great consideration and watchfulness are well known to all. Than Mahomed Kutub Ali Khan, there is none more just in Hindoostan, save the British Government. This State has always been loyal to the English Government; and up to the present time has never acted against its wishes, or the treaty of the 13th December, 1794, which was made by Sir John Shore, the then Governor-General, and sent through Sir George Frederick Cherry, *Sahib*. The wonder is, that this Chief, for the favor of the English Government, has done that which no other Chief has done to this day. Some rebellious

news-writers have pointed out the acts of the Chief as acts of tyranny against the zemindars, and we grieve for those who have blamed the Government. Some day or other we will make known the complaints of the Rohilcund zemindars. The Nawab has mercy upon us ; and leaving his comfort and ease, listens to reports from morning until 10 or 11 o'clock. He has remitted the tax upon grain. The cleansing of the city is perfect ; and a new fair has been established in Huzrutgunge, which confers benefit upon thousands."

The *Malwa Ukbar*, of the 11th of March, quotes the *Benares Ukbar*, to the effect that a Mussulman tradesman, near Phoolwaria, bought a large quantity of pigs' fat from the *katiks*, and sold it as *ghee* to some blind shop-keepers at Bhiroongunj ; who without any enquiry, bought and sold it again in the market, thus taking the caste of a number of Hindoos. It is said that this trader sold upwards of Rs. 600 worth, and then purchased more of the same kind of stuff, which he took to Panee market ; "but in the end the pot of sin will burst, and so it happened ; and the thing became known." On enquiry, and a search being made, a large quantity of this fat was found, and attached by the Court. The offender was summoned and fined, besides being imprisoned for four months. The Editor of the *Malwa Ukbar* is of opinion that this case should have been sent to the Sessions, or the man have been at once released.

The *Naiya Rajistan*, of the 13th of March, quotes the *Powla Ukbar*, to the effect that the Governor-General has directed that in all European barracks one room shall be left quite empty for the soldiers to pray in.

A curious case is cited of one Mootie Singh, Thakoor, who owned some landed property in Holkar's territory ; which was attached, and kept under attachment, in spite of all remonstrance from the owner. He complained in vain ; and at last finding that he was not heeded, he conceived the idea of becoming a robber. "Hearing lately of some sixteen thousand rupees being sent towards Indore by some banker, he plundered and took possession of it, after enquiring all about it, and whose property it was ; and then proceeded to his home. On his arrival, he wrote a letter to the owner of the stolen pro-

perty, giving his straitened circumstances and peculiar position as the reason for stealing it; and thanked him for having been the indirect means of benefiting him to that extent, declaring that as soon as he succeeded in gaining the cause he had in hand, he would refund the whole sum with interest; otherwise, begging him to remember that he was grateful; to be patient, and to rest assured that he feared not the future result;" &c., &c. The Editor adds, that this is a curious kind of robbery; that the authorities are trying to prevent him from obtaining shelter; &c., &c., "but," he adds, "it is publicly said that the stone of oppression has fallen on the head of this poor man from the rule of Holkar, which State may be looked upon as answerable for the crime."

The *Ukmil-ool Ukbar*, of the 18th of March, after extracts, &c., refers to the statement quoted by the *Daily Telegraph*, to the effect that when the British leave India, they will only be remembered by broken beer bottles; and says that this saying was applicable to the English when the old Company held sway, but that it is not so now; and he goes on to enumerate the blessings of British rule, which is now so firmly planted that it cannot be moved. The writer proceeds to say:—"In every place, we have roads, tanks, and canals, that will vie with the best works of Aurungzebe. The railway and telegraph have been established from one quarter to another; and by means of good postal arrangements, letters go all over the country for half an anna," &c., &c. The writer goes on to say, that whatever has been done has been well done, and firmly; and that from unselfish motives the work of education has been established, by means of which the sacred duty we owe to the children of Hindoostan is being performed; towards which the Talookdars wish to extend their aid; and the wealthy men of Bombay are spending lakhs of money, notwithstanding that they were not always in favor of education. The writer concludes by saying, that the great want now is female education; when this is accomplished all over the country, the nineteen crores of people will attain to much good.

A person at Delhi is reported to have cut off his wife's nose, and wanted "to take it from the root;" but the woman made

too much noise ; the neighbours came to her aid and saved her. When asked why he committed the assault, the man replied that he " felt at the time inclined to do so."

The *Dubdāba Secundra*, of the 13th of March, does not require special notice.

The *Noor-ool Ubsar*, of the 16th of March, publishes a long article upon the establishment of laws in the reigns of different kings, the object of those laws, the reason why changes in them are necessary, and why different laws are necessary for different castes and countries. The article is not concluded, but the continuation is promised in the next number.

From Central Asia it is learned that Turkistan is under subjection to Russia, " and no one is at enmity with them there. Cantonments have been formed in different places, and the King of Bokhara is also under subjection to them. The Russians are preparing for war, some say for the purpose of taking China, others for Affghanistan. A fight took place lately between the Russians and Furrah Bâg, Chief, and after they had gained the victory, they made over the country to him on condition that he became a Russian subject ; and that whenever victory is gained by the aid of Russia, the country conquered shall be looked upon as the property of the Emperor of Russia. They say that the Russians, after having first threatened the Chiefs of Aurgunge and Dai Khava, will go from the northern side to aid Shere Ali Khan."

Referring to the liberality of the Rajah of Rewan in giving away large sums of money to Brahmins ; the Editor says that if out of the interest of that money, a house or temple for Brahmins had been built, the reading of the Hindoo scriptures would have been revived ; whereas the Brahmins now only read them from memory, and do not know their meaning. " By it the ancient customs of Hindoostan would be re-established, and the remembrance of the generosity of the Maharajah would have been lasting."

The *Zea-ool Ukbar*, of the 20th of March, after extracts from other papers, notices the following :—" The officer commanding the 4th Bengal Cavalry, being desirous from his heart of having no unlearned or ignorant persons under

him, has established a school in his Regiment for the public good ; and for the teaching of each art, distinct masters are employed."

The *Nujm-ool Ukbar*, of the 18th of March, after extracts, educational reports, &c., mentions that the inhabitants of Okbcha, in Turkistan, have rebelled against Abdul Rhyman Khan ; and that at the end they were in great distress and trouble, "as the city people were killed and wounded in numbers, and the seven hundred who have been imprisoned will be killed." The writer continues :—"There are four hundred more rebels in the city. When arrangements are made for them, the city will be in possession. The reason of this rebellion is, that when Ameer Shere Ali Khan returned to Herat, he gave the Sirdars six guns, and incited them to rebellion."

The *Rohilcund Ukbar*, of the 14th of March, the *Khair-khwah Punjab*, of the 18th, and the *Allygurh Institute*, of the 20th, do not contain anything that requires special notice.

The *Oordoo Delhi Gazette*, of the 21st of March, mentions that "among the many complaints brought against the Nawab of Rampore, one is, that a Brahmin lately found a copper plate, with an inscription upon it, to the effect that at a certain place in the city, a quantity of treasure might be found buried. The Nawab, hearing of this, imprisoned the Brahmin, and ordered him to be kept in confinement until he made over the plate, which the Brahmin refused to do. The Nawab then angrily forced the Brahmin's ring from his finger, and sending it to his wife, asked her to make over the plate to the bearer, which she did, and the Nawab is now making arrangements for possessing himself of this wealth."

Some cases of murder are referred to as having occurred at Saugor ; one victim being a child, murdered for the sake of its ornaments. The Editor remarks, "that notwithstanding the frequency of these murders for the sake of the ornaments, people will continue the dangerous practice ; and he cannot understand it."

The *Lawrence Gazette*, of the 15th of March, the *Nusseem Jounpore*, of the 17th, and the *Lawrence Gazette*, of the 20th, do not contain anything of importance.

The *Moofeel-ool Anam*, of the 19th of March, after extracts, mentions under the heading "Madras," that in a cannon at that place, some people discovered the body of a goat. They wished to take it out of the gun, but looking upon it as a bad omen, did not do so; at last an Englishman, in the Police, removed it, and found in the right hoof a letter written in the same style as native soldier's letters are written. The translation is to the effect that in the month of May, 1868, the Governor and others will leave Madras; and that within forty-eight days the Nana Sahib will arrive, and sacrifice a human being on the statue near the gun. A proclamation has, it is said, been issued by Government, offering Rs. 50 reward to whoever will trace the writer of the letter.

The *Allygurh Institute*, of the 21st of March, does not contain anything of importance.

The *Ukbar Alum*, of the 19th of March, publishes an article on the advantages of vaccination, and the necessity of it for children. The writer remarks, that people who are wanting in wisdom, refuse to have their children vaccinated. The villagers labor under the impression that the Government is searching for the incarnation of the deity; and when blood follows the application of the lancet to the arm, it is considered as a human soul, but when milk flows, the above idea is confirmed. The better classes in Hindoostan have various views on this point, and the act of removing the "crust" from the arm of one child, and putting to another, is considered by some foolish persons to be the mode of mixing some kind of medicine. Others declare that there "are no benefits derivable from vaccination," &c., &c. The reason of this is, that "the people of the country are an ignorant set, and do not understand the advantages of vaccination; and no one, excepting vaccinators, can explain this, and even their explanation is not well founded," &c., &c. The Editor adds, that Government should pass orders concerning this through a Magistrate, and native *hakeems* (doctors) should also be consulted.

The authorities look very little to this, and do not apparently consider it necessary."

The Punjabee Ukbar, of the 20th of March, does not contain anything requiring particular notice.

The Adebe Hind, of the 20th of March, publishes the following under the heading "Friendship between Russia and Bokhara." The Russian Chief told the Ameer of Bokhara to make his own arrangements in Khaniyat, in return for which the Ameer sent a present of the value of ten lakhs of rupees (£100,000); but the Russian General refused to accept it, sending a message to the effect that the Emperor of Russia was very grateful to the Ameer for his goodness, and had given positive orders to his Viceroy to afford aid. The Bokhara Chief then asked for a cantonment of Russian soldiers at Samarkund, and that meantime the arrangements or management of Kckund be made over to the Russians, which was acceded to. He then said that the Khan of Khiva had frequently made agreements and broken them, for which reason he wished a cantonment to be formed at Charjoie, in order that the Khan of Khiva might be brought to think less of himself. The Russian General agreed to this also, and said that he would threaten the Khan and bring him under subjection. Four agents have gone to the Khan."

The Mujm-ool Bharain, of the 19th of March, refers to the oft-repeated statement to the effect that the Maharajah of Baroda has imprisoned the heir-apparent and confiscated all his property. The writer continues:—"The Maharajah has taken possession of a large portion, and a share has been given to Bhow Scindia. A good deal of the property has been sold, the proceeds being used in paying for the cloth sent to Medina; and in this way the wealth has been expended while canal works are at a stand-still."

The Koh-i-Noor, of the 21st of March, the *Rahnoomai Punjab*, of the 20th, the *Naiya Rajistan*, of the 20th, and the *Sadik-ool Ukbar*, of the 21st, do not contain anything calling for special notice.

The following vernacular newspapers have been examined in this Report, viz. :—

No.	NAME OF PAPER.	WHERE PUBLISHED.	DATE.		WHEN RECEIVED.	
			1868.		1868.	
1	<i>Gwalior Gazette,</i>	... Gwalior, ...	March, 8th	1868.	March, 19th	1868.
2	<i>Ukbar Unjumun,</i>	... Lucknow, ...	" 14th	"	" 19th	"
3	<i>Kaleid Ummed,</i>	... Lahore, ...	" 14th	"	" 19th	"
4	<i>Sholatoor,</i>	... Cawnpore, ...	" 17th	"	" 19th	"
5	<i>Rumpore Ukbar,</i>	... Rampore, ...	" 6th	"	" 20th	"
6	<i>Malwa Ukbar,</i>	... Indore, ...	" 11th	"	" 20th	"
7	<i>Naiya Rajistan,</i>	... Jeypore, ...	" 13th	"	" 20th	"
8	<i>Ukmil-ool Ukbar,</i>	... Dehli, ...	" 18th	"	" 20th	"
9	<i>Dubduba Secundra, (Rampore Ukbar,)</i>	... Rampore, ...	" 13th	"	" 20th	"
10	<i>Noor-ool Ubsar,</i>	... Allahabad, ...	" 16th	"	" 20th	"
11	<i>Zea-ool Ukbar,</i>	... Dehli, ...	" 20th	"	" 20th	"
12	<i>Nujm-ool Ukbar,</i>	... Meerut, ...	" 18th	"	" 21st	"
13	<i>Rohilcund Ukbar,</i>	... Moradabad, ...	" 14th	"	" 21st	"
14	<i>Khair-khwah Punjab,</i>	... Goojranwalla, ...	" 18th	"	" 21st	"
15	<i>Allygurh Institute,</i>	... Allygurh, ...	" 20th	"	" 21st	"
16	<i>Oordoo Dehli Gazette,</i>	... Agra, ...	" 21st	"	" 21st	"
17	<i>Lawrence Gazette,</i>	... Meerut, ...	" 13th	"	" 22nd	"
18	<i>Nusseem Jounpore,</i>	... Jounpore, ...	" 17th	"	" 22nd	"
19	<i>Lawrence Gazette,</i>	... Meerut, ...	" 20th	"	" 22nd	"
20	<i>Moofeed-ool Anam,</i>	... Futtehgurh, ...	" 19th	"	" 23rd	"
21	<i>Meerut Gazette,</i>	... Meerut, ...	" 21st	"	" 23rd	"
22	<i>Ukbar Alum,</i>	... Ditto, ...	" 19th	"	" 23rd	"
23	<i>Punjabee Ukbar,</i>	... Lahore, ...	" 20th	"	" 23rd	"
24	<i>Adebe Hind,</i>	... Dehli, ...	" 20th	"	" 23rd	"
25	<i>Mujm-ool Bharain,</i>	... Loodiana, ...	" 19th	"	" 24th	"
26	<i>Koh-i-Noor,</i>	... Lahore, ...	" 21st	"	" 24th	"
27	<i>Rahnoomai Punjab,</i>	... Sealkote, ...	" 20th	"	" 25th	"
28	<i>Naiya Rajistan,</i>	... Jeypore, ...	" 20th	"	" 26th	"
29	<i>Sadik-ool Ukbar,</i>	... Bhawulpore, ...	" 21st	"	" 26th	"

(Two Nagree papers received ; one of the 25th, the other of 26th of March.)

(True translation.)

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DELHI :
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